

Radio Listeners Go
Least Imelda Go
 Listeners of radio stations in Davao, Zamboanga, and other cities in Mindanao, Philippines, who left behind their homes when they fled the island after the fall of the Marcos regime, are now being urged to return to their homes. The government has offered them a 0.4 percent drop in the cost of living.

No. 32,065 13/86

Lower Fuel Costs Lead 0.4% Drop in U.S. Cost of Living

President Ronald Reagan announced today that the annual cost of living in the United States had fallen 0.4 percent in February, the sharpest drop in more than three decades. The government reported that the price index for all urban consumers had fallen 0.4 percent in February, the sharpest drop in more than three decades. The government reported that the price index for all urban consumers had fallen 0.4 percent in February, the sharpest drop in more than three decades.

Marcos Assets Are Frozen in Switzerland

By John Tagliabue
GENEVA—The Swiss government said today that it has ordered Swiss banks to freeze the assets of Ferdinand Marcos, president of the Philippines, and his family. The assets are estimated to be worth \$1 billion. The Swiss government said that it has ordered Swiss banks to freeze the assets of Ferdinand Marcos, president of the Philippines, and his family. The assets are estimated to be worth \$1 billion.

Philippines Shape Up as a Political Issue in Japan

Prime Minister Nakasone said today that the Philippines have become a political issue in Japan. He said that Japan is concerned about the situation in the Philippines and that it is working to help the Philippines. He said that Japan is concerned about the situation in the Philippines and that it is working to help the Philippines.

Embassy in Manila

U.S. Ambassador said today that the U.S. Embassy in Manila is safe. He said that the Embassy is not a target of the rebels. He said that the Embassy is not a target of the rebels.

FOR MORE CLASSIFICATION

SECRET
 The U.S. government has classified the document as secret. The U.S. government has classified the document as secret.

al Position

SECRET
 The U.S. government has classified the document as secret. The U.S. government has classified the document as secret.

TARIES

RSEAS
 The U.S. government has classified the document as secret. The U.S. government has classified the document as secret.

Radio Japan

NHK
 The U.S. government has classified the document as secret. The U.S. government has classified the document as secret.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1986

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Keeps Up Attack On Libyan Missile Site; Patrol Boats Are Sunk



A jet fighter being catapulted off the U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga in the Gulf of Sidra.

U.S., Citing Nicaraguan Incursion, Gives Honduras Military Equipment

WASHINGTON—President Ronald Reagan provided \$20 million worth of military equipment Tuesday to Honduras, which requested the assistance after reporting a large-scale Nicaraguan incursion into its territory. The U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa said that 1,500 Nicaraguan troops were attacking camps, training centers and hospital facilities of U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels. The military material includes small arms, air defense weapons, and spare parts and ammunition for helicopters. U.S. officials said the United States has a substantial military presence in Honduras, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, speaking in Ankara, said, "There's no plan or need for the use of American troops."

Aquino Grants Herself Rule by Decree

By William Brinigan
MANILA—President Corason Aquino, vowing to "cut out the cancer in our political system," dissolved the Philippine legislature Tuesday and proclaimed a provisional constitution that gives her powers at least as great as those held previously by Ferdinand E. Marcos. Mrs. Aquino said she would use the temporary constitution to prepare for a transition to a more democratic form of government. She said she would appoint a commission to draft a new constitution and would produce a new parliament within a year. The provisional constitution gives Mrs. Aquino emergency powers that include the authority to decree and revoke legislation. The proclamation was signed by members of Mrs. Aquino's former party, and even some members said it gave her dictatorial powers. After a televised address, Mrs. Aquino signed a proclamation for the emergency powers. The document listed the constitution's aims at reorganizing government, restoring democracy, protecting basic rights, eradicating corruption, restoring order and maintaining civilian rule over the military. Mrs. Aquino said she was announcing "an interim constitution under which our battered nation can shelter after years of dictatorship in order to heal its wounds, restore its strength and enjoy the first fruits of its new-found freedom."

Bombs Fired At Embassy, Tokyo Palace

By Susan China
TOKYO—Small homemade bombs were fired Tuesday afternoon at the U.S. Embassy and the Imperial Palace, the police said. There were no injuries, and no damage was reported. The attacks occurred despite police measures to tighten security in preparation for the summit meeting of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone called Tuesday for still tighter security measures. Police already were mounting heavy guards around the embassies of the seven nations to take part in the summit meeting. Tokyo police said the bombs appeared to have been launched from parked cars outside the U.S. Embassy and the western gate of the Imperial Palace. The bombs appeared to have been constructed from small aluminum cans filled with gasoline. The police found what appeared to be timing and launching devices inside the trunks of the cars. The police speculated that the attackers were leftist extremists who oppose both the summit meeting and ceremonies to be held next month commemorating the 60-year reign of Emperor Hirohito. According to a U.S. Embassy spokesman, the attack on the embassy occurred at 1:13 P.M., when three incendiary devices were launched from about 110 yards (100 meters) away. The bombs were found in an embassy garden. Witnesses said that one bomb had apparently exploded as it hit the ground. Three small bombs were apparently launched at the palace. One landed in a bamboo grove near the Hirohito Gate and the other landed outside the gate. All failed to explode.

Deng, 81, Talks Publicly of Retiring

By John Burns
BEIJING—Deng Xiaoping, China's 81-year-old leader, emerged from more than 14 weeks of seclusion Tuesday, saying that he had deliberately stayed out of view to demonstrate that the country's economic and social reforms "do not hinge on my sole person."

Most Allies Back U.S., Urge Caution

LONDON—Most allies gave cautious backing Tuesday to U.S. actions in the Gulf of Sidra, although some nations, while sharply criticized Washington, Communist and Arab countries threw their support behind Libya. Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy declared that "Italy does not want wars on its doorstep." But he also said that U.S. naval movements had taken place in waters "almost universally considered international waters" and that "nothing is in place before the exercise begins."

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 Indonesia is trying to revive stalled peace negotiations on Cambodia. Page 5.
 France's new government plans substantial tax cuts in 1987 and abolition of a wealth tax. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
 The dollar rose sharply in New York and European trading for the second consecutive day. Page 15.
 Sidney Pollack holds two of the seven Oscars won by his film "Out of Africa," the choice as best picture. Page 18.

City	Time	Rate
London	10:00 AM	1.00
Paris	11:00 AM	1.00
Frankfurt	12:00 PM	1.00
Geneva	13:00 PM	1.00
Brussels	14:00 PM	1.00
Amsterdam	15:00 PM	1.00
Stockholm	16:00 PM	1.00
Copenhagen	17:00 PM	1.00
Helsinki	18:00 PM	1.00
Tokyo	19:00 PM	1.00
Osaka	20:00 PM	1.00
Kobe	21:00 PM	1.00
Yokohama	22:00 PM	1.00
Nagoya	23:00 PM	1.00
Fukuoka	24:00 PM	1.00
Sapporo	25:00 PM	1.00
Sendai	26:00 PM	1.00
Utsunomiya	27:00 PM	1.00
Maebashi	28:00 PM	1.00
Utsunomiya	29:00 PM	1.00
Maebashi	30:00 PM	1.00

ESTABLISHED 1887

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Attacks at Airports Led To Challenge to Qadhafi

By David Hoffman and Lou Cannon
WASHINGTON—Terrorist attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports last December and the installation of Soviet-built anti-aircraft missiles in Libya before that provided the catalyst for President Ronald Reagan to launch a military challenge to Colonel Muammar Qadhafi.

ON PAGE 4

■ The U.S.-Libyan dispute over the Gulf of Sidra began more than a decade ago.
 ■ Legal experts backed the U.S. claim that most of the gulf lies in international waters.
 ■ President Reagan was unopposed by a U.S. ambassador's trip to Libya in January.
 ■ Israel applauded Washington's "firm stand" against international terrorism.

Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, according to administration officials.

After these incidents and mounting frustration over intelligence reports showing that Colonel Qadhafi still was sending servants to European capitals, Mr. Reagan and his senior advisers decided it was time "for a real get-tough attitude" toward Colonel Qadhafi, a senior U.S. official said Monday.

The planning for Monday's action began shortly after the Dec. 27

airport attacks and was carried out with the expectation that Libya would strike at U.S. forces if it accused Colonel Qadhafi of "line of death" in the Gulf of Sidra.

Officials said the SA-5 missile site at Sirte had been targeted in advance for retaliation if Libya fired a missile at U.S. forces.

Although White House officials said Monday that the aim of the naval exercise was only to demonstrate freedom of navigation in an international waterway, officials said privately that it was planned as a retaliation that might provide a military confrontation with Libya and a chance to underscore Mr. Reagan's determination to stand firmly with international terrorism.

In improving the exercise March 14, officials said Mr. Reagan, after a consultation with senior officials, decided to give commanders on the scene specific authority in advance to destroy the missile site at Sirte.

Officials also said they discussed the potential for attacks by Libyan patrol boats.

The last U.S. naval exercise in the region involved only two aircraft carriers, and officials said Monday the latest exercise was held up until a third carrier was in position to support the mission.

In the past have been extremely cautious about the use of military force in such situations, approved the exercise but said "nothing is in place before the exercise begins."

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Republican Strategy Gets Reagan Applause

Project '88: Americans for the Reagan Agenda has two goals, according to the New York Times: lobbying for President Ronald Reagan's budget and legislative program and keeping Republican legislators uncommitted on the 1988 presidential nomination. Some Republicans, including Sen. Robert Dole, have criticized the group's strategy.

In any case, "Project '88" appears to have the president's support. The project has produced a 30-second television spot urging voters not to wait until 1988 "to cast their vote for America's future" but to press their congressman now to support the Reagan budget. Mr. Hoppel, chairman of "Project '88," got a letter the day from Mr. Reagan that said: "Nancy and I were up at Camp David watching TV when your message came on. It's the first time we've ever clapped for a commercial. Thank you all and God bless you."

Short Takes

Sea belts are required in the 12,000 school buses in the United States, and the number is growing. School buses already are the safer vehicles on the road. According to federal figures, the buses average 48 deaths per 100 million miles (160 million kilometers) traveled, as compared to 2.35 deaths for cars, a ratio of nearly 5-to-1.

The Nation magazine is observing its 120th anniversary. With a circulation of 70,000 and recent advertising in the weekly journal of left-liberal opinion, the magazine is rich in resources to survive, even without funds. The current chief editor is Arthur L. Carter, who founded the precursor company of Shearson Lehman Bros., the banking arm of American Express. The magazine is printed on coarse paper, and the only color is the cover, usually red or green. "The Nation," the editor says, "There is some sentiment for dropping the color."

Helicopters can take tourists to otherwise inaccessible spots, and aerial sightseeing has become a popular activity. In Hawaii, each day, scores of choppers carry tourists to look



FERRARO'S SON GOES TO COURT — John A. Zaccaro Jr., left, the son of Geraldine A. Ferraro, entering a bid for the White House, is charged with selling cocaine. His pretrial hearing was postponed.

out over canyons, volcano craters and remote beaches. In other places that have had a surge of aerial sightseeing, like the Grand Canyon in Arizona and California's Monterey Peninsula, residents are complaining about the noise. The Hawaii state legislature is holding hearings on a resolution asking the federal government, which has the ultimate word on helicopters, to chop back on flights.

The city council in Chicago, where the world's first self-heating nuclear chain reaction took place 43 years ago, has declared the city a nuclear weapons-free zone, prohibiting the "design, production, deployment, launching, maintenance or storage of nuclear weapons or their component parts" within the city limits. Chicago, with a population of three million, is the biggest of about 110 U.S. communities to take such a step. The legality of such ordinances is questionable and Governor James R. Thompson of Illinois calls Chicago's law "stupid and un-American."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGEE

Latin Nations Expected to Get \$1.5 Billion in Loans

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The World Bank is expected to approve \$1.5 billion in loans to Latin America, as part of its efforts to help resolve the debt crisis.

The loans, all expected to be approved before the end of April, represent the bank's largest commitment ever to Latin America in such a brief period. The aid includes \$1 billion for Mexico, whose economy has been crippled by the collapse of world oil prices.

The loan agenda, contained in World Bank documents, is a sign that the bank, under its outgoing president, A.W. Clausen, is responding to a call for increased lending by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d.

These loans are a product of what Baker advocated in Seoul, said a bank spokesman, Peter Riddinger, referring to a speech Mr. Baker made in South Korea last October at the annual meeting of the World Bank and its sister institution, the International Monetary Fund.

The bank's board, representing its 149 member governments, was scheduled Tuesday to approve \$465 million in loans to Mexico, including \$400 million for reconstruction needed as a result of the Sept. 19 earthquake that severely damaged Mexico City.

(Mexico is to seek \$2.5 billion in new commercial bank loans this year and \$1 billion from international agencies and \$500 million

from foreign governments, according to Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog, Mexico's foreign minister.

Other large loans in the final stages of negotiation include \$500 million to Mexico to assist in trade liberalization and \$350 million to Argentina to speed agricultural reforms. Colombia and Ecuador are among the other countries expected to receive World Bank aid.

The external debt of Latin American countries is about \$380 billion, two-thirds of which is owed to commercial banks, so the World Bank loans are just a small step in solving the crisis. They are not intended to repay other loans, but to make the economies of the borrowing nations grow faster.

The loan negotiations, which have been going on for more than a year in some cases, have been influenced by Mr. Baker's opinions and the debtors' nations' increasing willingness to accept Mr. Baker's proposal to deregulate their economies.

The Baker plan called on private banks and the multilateral development banks to pump an additional \$25 billion into debtor countries over the next three years. But only countries committed to market-oriented economic reforms would get the help.

Under the Baker strategy, the Reagan administration would support increasing the World Bank's capital should it not be adequate to support more loans. The World Bank borrows on the basis of the

capital provided by its 149 members and it lends from that pool. In an effort to shift the emphasis from austerity to economic growth, the Reagan administration has sought to have the World Bank make more loans to help developing countries raise their efficiency in trade and industry. Such loans would come with fewer strings than the bank's traditional loans for agriculture, transportation, power and other development projects.

Debtors Assail the U.S.
In the first day of the Inter-American Development Bank Conference on Monday, Latin American representatives sharply criticized U.S. attempts to acquire more control over how money lent by the bank is used, United Press International reported from San Jose, Costa Rica.

The newly elected president of the bank's board of governors, Finance Minister Porfirio Mora of Costa Rica, said, "There is a lot of worry that some people are trying to alter the normal functions of the bank to convert it into yet another instrument of adjusting the economy of Latin America."

The bank is made up of 43 nations from the developed world, including the United States, Western Europe, Japan and Israel, along with most of the nations in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its purpose is to provide development loans to nonindustrialized nations.

James Conroy, the U.S. delegate who is deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury, has been pushing the Reagan administration's plan to provide closer control by the developed nations over how the money is spent and to use the loans to encourage changes in Latin and Caribbean economies that would strengthen private business and industry and weaken the government's control over economic development.

The United States contributes 34.5 percent of the bank's funds and therefore exercises a major voice in fund disbursement. Mr. Conroy has pushed for a change in the bank's charter that would require a 65-percent majority vote on policy matters, compared with a simple majority currently. This would give the United States, with a 46-percent vote, much more say in the bank's lending decisions.

Mr. Conroy said the administration also wants the new loans to be administered by a new staff made up mostly of American, European and Canadian professionals. Finance Minister Rodolfo Paz Andrade of Guatemala said the nations of Central America are not in favor of changes the United States wants to make with respect to the bank's lending policies.

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Gavin Complains; Paper
In Mexico Alters Policy

By Dan Williams
Los Angeles Times Service

MEXICO CITY — A Mexican-owned English-language newspaper stopped writing its own editorials after complaints by Ambassador John Gavin of the United States to the publisher about editorial criticism of him and U.S. policy in Central America, according to sources at the paper.

The News, a Mexico City tabloid that has a daily circulation of about 24,000, stopped writing editorials in December and, instead, began to reprint opinion from U.S. newspapers.

The editorials ceased after representatives of the paper's owner, Ramon O'Farrell Jr., cautioned the paper's sole editorial writer to tone down criticism of the United States, the sources said. The writer moved to another position on the paper rather than do so.

Mr. O'Farrell is an old friend of Mr. Gavin. He could not be reached for comment in New York, where he was visiting.

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy denied that Mr. Gavin had put pressure on The News.

"From time to time, we correct errors of fact," said a spokesman, Vince Hovacek. "That has been the extent of the communication."

Arrow Air Crash Inquiry
To Consider Sabotage

The Associated Press

GANDER, Newfoundland — Investigators have not been able to decide what caused the Arrow Air crash that killed 259 people in December, the head of the inquiry said, but will consider sabotage among the possible causes when it holds a public inquiry next month. Most of the dead were American soldiers serving with a peacekeeping force in the Sinai.

Bernard Deschamps, chairman of the Canadian Aviation Safety Board, said Monday that an explosive device would be among many possible causes still under study. "I'm not saying there is a likelihood of that," Mr. Deschamps said. "It can be eliminated, that clears the air."

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U.S. Fines Biotechnology Company

Altered Chemical Was Field-Tested Without Approval

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency has charged a California biotechnology company with deliberately falsifying key scientific data and has suspended its permit to field-test a genetically engineered farm chemical.

The enforcement actions are the first ever levied against a biotechnology company, the agency said Monday.

The company, Advanced Genetic Sciences Inc., of Oakland, California, also was charged with two counts of violating provisions of the national pesticide control law that fined \$20,000, the maximum possible.

"We're sending a message," said Steven Schatz, director of the agency's Office of Pesticide Programs. "This is a new technology that evokes great public concern. People who want to play this game had better be careful."

Critics of biotechnology applauded the agency's action. "It's a much tougher stand than we thought the EPA would take," said Jerry Riffa, a vigorous opponent of genetic engineering who is president of the Washington-based

Foundation on Economic Trends. Advanced Genetic Sciences says it has developed a genetically engineered microbe designed to prevent frost from forming on plants. The microbes work, the company says, because a single gene has been removed, which alters a molecular cluster on the bacterium's surface that organizes water molecules into ice at low temperatures.

Frost damage costs American farmers hundreds of millions of dollars each year. Not since 1981 has the EPA charged a company with knowingly falsifying scientific data, according to John J. Nepley 3d, the director of the agency's compliance division.

The penalties stem from disclosures made in late February that company technicians injected a genetically engineered farm chemical into 45 fruit and nut trees growing on a road in Oakland.

Last November, without knowing the outdoor tests had occurred, the EPA granted Advanced Genetic Sciences the first federal permit

to field-test a genetically engineered farm chemical.

On Monday the agency charged the company with falsifying data by indicating in its application that the injections had been made inside a greenhouse instead of outdoors, and suspended the permit.

In its second data-falsification charge, the agency said the company had concealed several key results from the outdoor tests. It said that the application for the field test had never mentioned that lesions developed on the bark of several trees, indicating that the genetically engineered chemical could pose a threat to plant life.

Officials of Advanced Genetic Sciences maintained that they had done nothing wrong. In a statement issued Monday, Joseph A. Boudreau, the president, said: "It is important to emphasize that AGS has acted responsibly and in good faith and at no time did the company knowingly falsify any information provided to the EPA. In fact, AGS has always been totally confident that the data derived from those tests were valid."

BARCLAYS IN SWITZERLAND.

Following the announcement that the Barclays Group has sold its shareholding in Barclays Bank (Suisse) SA, Barclays Bank PLC is pleased to announce the formation of a new, wholly owned, Swiss banking subsidiary:

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The Head Office is located in Geneva, with branches in Zurich (incorporating the existing business of Barclays Bank PLC), Geneva and Lugano. The bank will offer a full range of private investment banking and commercial services.

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Law Scholars Support Right to Passage and Self-Defense in Gulf

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government's assertion that most of the Gulf of Sidra consists of international waters where U.S. vessels have the right to navigate and to defend themselves appears to be backed up by international legal opinion, and precedent, according to legal scholars.

These experts said Monday night that they would have to know more about the circumstances of the clashes between U.S. and Libyan forces before they could say whether the United States had acted to its advantage in accordance with international law.

But they agreed that Libya's claim that the entire gulf, which extends 200 miles (320 kilometers) from the Libyan coastline to the eastern Mediterranean, consists of Libyan territorial waters is not supported by generally recognized international law.

Instead, they said, the standard used by most countries is the 12-mile territorial waters limit specified in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The United States is not a party to the UN convention, but it recognizes the 12-mile limit, that was reiterated Monday by a State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, who said that, as far as the United States knows, only Burkina Faso, a small, landlocked nation with ties to Libya and the Soviet Union, recognizes the U.S. claim.

Bernard Oxman, a University of Miami law professor who has studied the Gulf of Sidra issue, said that the 12-mile limit usually is figured from straight coast lines along the sea. However, he added, "under the special circumstances that sometimes obtain in a partially enclosed area like a gulf, the Libyans could not draw a line more than 24 miles maximum from any point of their coast."

Edith Brown Weiss of Georgetown University Law School, while

specifying that she could not give an opinion on the combat aspects of the dispute, said:

"On the technical side, I would have to come out on the side of the United States that the Libyans cannot draw a straight line and claim the mouth of the gulf and claim everything inside as their territorial waters. I think most experts would agree that other countries have the right of navigation there as long as they remain 12 miles outside the Libyan coastline."

U.S. on Firm Legal Ground
American legal experts in the Reagan administration and elsewhere said that the retaliation against Libya rested largely on three questions: whether the United States had a right to be in the gulf, whether it was acting in self-defense and whether its military response was in proportion to the provocation, the Los Angeles Times reported.

On all three points, they said, the White House appears to be on firm legal ground.

The Libyan claim to all of the Gulf of Sidra is "as if the United States claimed the Gulf of Mexico for itself," said David Robinson, a Washington lawyer. "Major maritime powers around the world don't take lightly to countries making outlandish claims such as Libya makes here."

Mr. Robinson was the State Department's chief legal adviser during a similar U.S.-Libyan dispute in August 1981 when U.S. Navy jets shot down two Libyan fighters that challenged them over the same waters. Now, as then, Mr. Robinson said, "if there's money here, you've got the right to respond."

Manfred Halpern, a Middle East expert at Princeton University and a critic of White House policy toward Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, concurred that Libya's claim "is kindred to the United States' claiming the Gulf of Mexico, and we are obviously not dealing the waters of the Gulf of Mexico as ours."

Marcos Assets in Switzerland Are Frozen as a 'Precaution'

(Continued from Page 1)

former Philippine president that they thought to be in Switzerland.

On Friday, the Swiss Banking Commission in Bern took the unusual step of cautioning Swiss banks to deposit carefully any moves to deposit or withdraw assets on behalf of Mr. Marcos.

The commission, which oversees Swiss banking practices, said that bank secrecy "does not protect criminals." But, the panel said, regulations made it impossible to confirm reports that large amounts of Mr. Marcos' wealth, including \$800 million reportedly deposited in one account, were in the country.

In Basel, the Association of Swiss Banks, in a statement that seemed to echo sentiments in the banking industry here, voiced "mild astonishment" at the government's action.

Bank officials said that only once before did the government take similar action, when it confiscated the assets of Nazi Germany in Switzerland at the end of World War II. Switzerland initially resisted the step, contending that it had never declared war on Germany, but it acceded ultimately to U.S. pressure.

In an unusual public statement, the commission urged banks to show increased care in handling any requests by the Marcos family to transfer capital into and out of Switzerland.

■ Marcos Changes Address
Mr. Marcos and his family have moved out of their quarters at Hickam Air Base near Honolulu and into a rented estate near the Pacific Ocean, United Press International reported from Honolulu.

■ Marcos Carried \$7.7 Million
The former Philippine president and his entourage brought more than \$7.7 million in cash and valu-

ables in their suitcases when they fled to Hawaii last month, according to a U.S. Customs Service inventory made public Monday, the Los Angeles Times reported from New York.

The Customs Service list shows that the Marcoses and 88 family members and associates took more than 400 items of jewelry, including agate crowns and three diamond-studded tiaras, more than 60 sets of pearl necklaces and chokers, and a 150-carat, \$200,000 Burmese ruby. The gems and jewelry were valued conservatively at \$4 million.

In addition, Mr. Marcos and the rest of his party transported about 22 crates containing \$1.2 million in Philippine pesos.

One man held bank securities, including two Philippine bank certificates of deposit with a face value of \$1.8 million.

Aquino Takes Broad Powers
(Continued from Page 1)

Marcos under martial law, which lasted from 1972 to 1981.

But the proclamation was criticized by former Marcos allies, and some members of Mrs. Aquino's cabinet expressed doubts.

"I believe we could have proceeded under existing laws," said Aquilino Pimentel Jr., the minister of local government.

Several of the ministers who appeared at the proclamation ceremony said they had thought the matter was going to be discussed further before it was announced. Mr. Pimentel said that about half the 20 members of the cabinet objected to the proclamation.

Isa Ople, a former labor minister who has broken away from Mr. Marcos' New Society Movement, to form his own party, said that Mrs. Aquino had "vested herself with the powers of a dictator."



Crewmen of the U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga rested during a break in the maneuvers.

U.S. Keeps Up Attack on Libyan Site

(Continued from Page 1)

tion by firing two Harpoon anti-radar missiles into them.

But within hours of the A-7 strike, Pentagon officials said, radar at Sirte were back in operation. Navy officials said the Libyan anti-air missiles were fired at Sirte and wheeled them into position quickly to resume attacking the SAM-5s to them.

Another possibility is that the Harpoon missiles, which have had problems in the past, failed to knock out the original two radars.

Admiral Kelso ordered a second attack on the Sirte site.

Two A-7 bombers from the Saratoga made the second strike against Sirte, the Pentagon said, apparently putting the radars out of commission.

The Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, continued to send his missile patrol boats out after the larger U.S. ships in the Gulf of Sidra, drawing additional fire. One Libyan patrol boat was sunk Monday by Harpoon missiles fired from Navy bombers and a second was damaged, but apparently not sunk, by a Harpoon missile.

Shortly after daybreak Tuesday on the gulf, a fourth Libyan patrol boat was attacked by two A-6 bombers from aircraft carriers off Sirte's so-called "line of death" at 32 degrees 30 minutes, more than 100 miles out into the gulf. The United States and other major maritime powers recognize only 12 miles from the Libyan coast as territorial waters.

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But Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, when asked about the prospect of a dictatorship, said: "I am sure there is no danger. Mrs. Cory Aquino is not the kind who will become a dictator."

He added, "She has the power, but she will exercise self-restraint." The nine-page proclamation retains most provisions of the 1973 constitution, but abolishes articles on the legislature, the prime minister and cabinet. It also abolishes several amendments, including the one that allowed Mr. Marcos to legislate by decree.

Article 2 of the provisional constitution states that "until a legislature is elected and convened under a new constitution, the president shall continue to exercise legislative power." The president is given the power to control local governments and modify or repeal any law.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and other Reagan administration officials said Tuesday that the huge navy task force of three aircraft carriers, 27 escorting warships and various support vessels standing off Libya in the Gulf of Sidra were not an attempt to provoke Colonel Qadhafi into military action so the overwhelming U.S. force could launch retaliatory strikes.

The United States, Mr. Weinberger said, was simply exercising its right of navigation to the waters of the Gulf of Sidra up to 12 miles from the Libyan shore.

Mr. Spokes refused to say when the U.S. exercise would end. However, he cited a notice issued to mariners and aircraft advising them that operation would expire on Sunday.

Defense Department sources, meanwhile, said the U.S. 6th Fleet task force of 30 ships and about 250 aircraft might conclude the maneuvers off the Libyan coast before the end of the week.

"If they stop shooting at us, we'll probably stop soon," said one source.

■ Libya Mobilizes Support
Libya moved Tuesday to try to mobilize support from other Muslim nations and protested to the United Nations against the "barbaric adventure" by the United States, the Post reported.

Tripoli exhorted other Arab nations to "defend America," Libya's delegate at a foreign ministers' meeting of the 21-member Arab League in Tunis, Omran Ha-

mouda, said in a news conference: "If there is an escalation of American terrorism, we will fight back."

A state radio broadcast pressed Libyans to storm American bases and called on Arab masses to kill "American spies posing as technicians." President Reagan had ordered the release of the 1,500 Americans in Libya to leave by Feb. 1 after accusing Colonel Qadhafi of being behind the attacks on airports in Rome and Vienna in December.

In Beirut, Western observers expressed concern that there might be reprisals against U.S. hostages held captive by Muslim fundamentalist groups in Lebanon. There are at least five Americans still missing in Lebanon.

Libya is not popular with Lebanon's mainstream Shiite Muslims because of the disappearance of their religious leader, Imam Musa Sadr, while on a trip to Libya in 1978. However, Shiite radicals have been accused of kidnapping and murdering with Colonel Qadhafi and his Islamic fundamentalism.

■ U.S. Protests Attacks
The United States protested to the UN Security Council on Tuesday against what it called "unprovoked attacks against American naval units" by Libya and said U.S. forces had exercised their right of self-defense. Reuters reported from New York.

"United States forces exercised their right of self-defense," Ambassador Vernon A. Walters said in a letter to the council president, Ole Biering of Denmark.

Envoy's Secret Trip to Libya Not Cleared by White House

By Don Oberdorfer
and Lou Cannon
Washington Post Staff Writers

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan did not know in advance of a secret January meeting between Libyan officials and William A. Wilson, his longtime friend who is the U.S. ambassador to the Vatican, according to the White House spokesman.

Mr. Wilson's trip to Libya, which has been confirmed by White House and State Department officials, drew a rebuke from Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

However, Mr. Reagan retains confidence in Mr. Wilson, said Larry Speakes, the spokesman.

Mr. Speakes said Monday, in a guarded discussion of Mr. Wilson's mission, that "there were no unauthorized missions" at either "the ambassadorial level or any other level" to the Libyan leader, Colonel Qadhafi, who the ambassador learned of the trip "after the fact," Mr. Speakes said.

Just as Qadhafi disclosed on Jan. 13 that a U.S. ambassador had contacted Libyan officials "during the last few days" to suggest that the tensions in U.S.-Libyan relations "should be defused and we should start with resuming commercial relations."

The colonel said that he did not know the name of the U.S. envoy but added, "He is an ambassador." He said the American ambassador in the Vatican.

Colonel Qadhafi's comments were greeted with dismay in Washington, where the policy guideline was to isolate the Libyan leader following the terrorist attacks Dec. 27 on the airports in Rome and Vienna. U.S. officials contend that Libya shelters those who planned the attacks.

A White House spokesman, Hart, said that "we are not aware of any such contact." The similar statement by the State Department added that "no such contact has been authorized."

State Department officials said Monday that Mr. Wilson's trip came to light days later and then only because his U.S. security



William A. Wilson

guards reported that he had disappeared for a day, without explanation, shortly after the airport attacks.

Mr. Wilson did not respond to an inquiry made Monday through the embassy at the Vatican.

The ambassador is a member of the president's informal "Kitchen Cabinet" and, in an exception to normal U.S. diplomatic rules, was permitted until a month ago to continue serving on the boards of two corporations. One, Pennzoil Corp., has dealings in Libya.

Mr. Clark said Monday that there was no authorization to Ambassador Wilson or anyone else to carry on unilateral communication with Qadhafi.

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Dispute Over Gulf Began More Than Decade Ago

WASHINGTON — The United States and Libya have been at odds over the Gulf of Sidra since 1973, when Tripoli claimed sovereignty over all of the gulf.

Libya measures its claim to a 12-mile (19.3-kilometer) zone of territorial waters from its coastline. In the case of the Gulf of Sidra, this is a line drawn across the mouth of the gulf at 32 degrees 30 minutes north latitude.

It is this line, extending roughly from the city of Misratah on the western shore of the gulf to Benghazi on the eastern shore, that Colonel Muammar Qadhafi has referred to as "the line of death."

The United States maintains that Libya cannot claim all 150,000 square miles (388,000 square kilometers) of the gulf as territorial waters.

The U.S. position is based on the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, developed at a UN Conference on the Law of the Sea in 1958. This convention allows nations to claim entire coastal waters that are less than 12 miles wide between the low-water marks at the natural entrance points.

Where the bay is wider, sovereignty can be claimed on only the part that can be enclosed by a 24-mile line from sea to shore, according to the convention. The Gulf of Sidra is 275 miles wide.

Libya is not a party to the convention, while the United States and most other Western nations limit their claims to a 12-mile coastal zone that puts much of the Gulf of Sidra in international waters.

The United States has continued to hold naval maneuvers in this area of dispute both as a warning to the Libyan government against aggression against its neighbors and as a display of strength to U.S. allies in the region.

Qadhafi appeared in August 1981 when two U.S. Navy F-14 jet fighters shot down two Libyan Su-22 fighters 60 miles off the coast of the eastern shore, near the Soviet-built aircraft. The United States contends that its jets were over international waters; Libya claims that they were trespassing over its territory.

Since then there have been periodic confrontations during U.S. naval maneuvers.

In January, as the U.S. 6th Fleet headed toward the Gulf of Sidra, Colonel Qadhafi boarded an armed patrol boat and sailed into the gulf to stage what he called a "show of force" against the U.S. forces. However, the Libyans took no military action.

On Monday, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said: "Well, as you know we have crossed the so-called line of death seven times since 1981. This is not a new thing. We have operations in the Libyan flight information zone 18 times since 1981."

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Israel Applauds 'Firm Stand' Against Terrorism

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Staff Writer

JERUSALEM — Israel applauded Tuesday the U.S. strike against Libya in the Gulf of Sidra, but senior officials said privately that the clash had no relevance to the broader Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East.

Israeli officials said the U.S. action a "firm stand" against international terrorism and "a clear-cut act of legitimate self-defense."

Cautious assessments of the consequences were issued by the office of Prime Minister Shimon Peres and by the Foreign Ministry, both of which tried to distance Israel from the conflict.

Mr. Peres' statement said: "It is the right of the United States, as any other country, to protect the freedom of navigation in international waters."

"Libya is a spearhead of international terrorism and a source of violence and danger to the area," it continued. "A firm stand and a decisive action against terrorist threats are the basis for ensuring peace and freedom throughout the world."

Avy Pnazer, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said: "We regard the reaction of the United States to Libya's aggressive attack on American aircraft that were flying in the open seas as a clear-cut act of legitimate self-defense."

The Reagan administration has long been in conflict with the Qadhafi government, which it regards as a destabilizing force in the Middle East and a principal source of international terrorism. In August 1981, two U.S. F-14 fighters shot down two Soviet-built Libyan

fighters in a dogfight over the gulf. U.S. concern over Libyan intentions was heightened last December by the disclosure that the SA-2 missile, which has a range of about 150 miles (240 kilometers), were being installed. Officials said the missiles, primarily built by the Soviet Union, could be used to launch surprise attacks on U.S. ships.

While it was coordinated by the U.S. security services, the move was described as an administration-wide effort with the primary impetus coming from the State Department.

By officials said, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger also approved of the plan, and by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., visited Mr. Reagan's office on Monday to discuss it with the president.

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Libya Courts Are Pulling Back On Mandatory Busing Of U.S. Schoolchildren

By Lena Williams
New York Times Staff Writer

OKLAHOMA CITY — A significant shift away from the mandatory busing of schoolchildren is being announced in a number of cities around the country, a reversal and extension of the controversial policy that began to be phased out in the late 1970s.

Mr. Clark said that the busing was not an affirmative action program, but a means to achieve racial balance in schools. He said that the busing was not a means to achieve racial balance in schools, but a means to achieve racial balance in schools.

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vention, while the United States and most other nations have been reluctant to limit that past month of the war. The United States has been reluctant to limit that past month of the war. The United States has been reluctant to limit that past month of the war.

Accomplice Is Sought In Palme Assassination

STOCKHOLM — The police have released a computer-enhanced composite photograph of a second man wanted in a suspect in the assassination last month of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

The man was looking for is not the killer but a suspect in the assassination last month of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Dutch Judge Says Just One IRA Man Can Be Extradited

AMSTERDAM — A Dutch court ruled Tuesday that an Irish Republican Army member, Gerard Kelly, who escaped from prison in Northern Ireland in 1983, cannot be extradited to Britain, but it could extradite him for his role in the escape, Brendan McGee, who is charged with the 1975 IRA bombing.

in Weapon

The judge said that neither man should be extradited solely on the basis of his political nature. The judge said that neither man should be extradited solely on the basis of his political nature.



PICKETING THE UNITED STATES — A U.S. serviceman passes the signs of striking Philippine workers at Clark Air Force Base. The strike started Saturday over demands for severance pay at Subic Bay Naval Base, the other American base in the Philippines.

Japan Probing Marcos-Era Kickbacks

By John Burgess
Washington Post Staff Writer

TOKYO — Kickbacks allegedly paid by Japanese companies in the Philippines during the rule of Ferdinand E. Marcos are being probed by the Japanese government.

Turkey Acts To Reduce Birthrate

ANKARA — Turkish officials, alarmed by the high population growth rate shown in the latest census, began a family planning campaign Tuesday that is to be the largest ever in Turkey.

Algerian Leader Visits Moscow

MOSCOW — President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria arrived Tuesday and was welcomed by Kremlin leaders, including President Andrei Gromyko, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and Anatoly F. Dobrynin, the former ambassador to Washington recently posted to a top Communist Party post.

Indonesia Attempts to Revive Cambodia Peace Negotiations

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Concerned by tension on the Thai-Cambodian border and the threat of increasing involvement in the Cambodian conflict by China, the Soviet Union and the United States, Indonesia is trying to breathe life into stalled peace negotiations.

Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand disclosed last week, at the end of a visit to Jakarta, that Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia would fly to Hanoi on April 7 on a peace-seeking mission.

Mr. Mochtar said that Indonesia, which has the most cordial relations with Vietnam of any ASEAN country, was well-placed to help produce a Cambodian peace settlement. But he warned that the process was likely to be a "long haul."

The proposal by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was seen as a considerable advance on previous offers by the anti-Vietnamese side.

one view of Portugal



another view of Portugal

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Portuguese National Tourist Board

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NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	127.50	127.00	127.00	+0.50
AT&T	48.00	47.50	47.50	+0.50
GE	34.00	33.50	33.50	+0.50
Westinghouse	28.00	27.50	27.50	+0.50
Boeing	25.00	24.50	24.50	+0.50
Johnson & Johnson	23.00	22.50	22.50	+0.50
Merck	22.00	21.50	21.50	+0.50
Amgen	21.00	20.50	20.50	+0.50
Novartis	20.00	19.50	19.50	+0.50
Roche	19.00	18.50	18.50	+0.50

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1781.00	1776.00	1776.00	-5.00
Transp	1651.00	1646.00	1646.00	-5.00
Comp	1671.00	1666.00	1666.00	-5.00

NYSE Index

Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	127.50	127.00	127.00	+0.50
NYSE-100	127.50	127.00	127.00	+0.50
NYSE-200	127.50	127.00	127.00	+0.50

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 129,558,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 143,818,000
Prev. consolidated close 127,000.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

Advances	Declines	Unchanged
10	5	0

NASDAQ Index

Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NASDAQ	127.50	127.00	127.00	+0.50

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	127.50	127.00	127.00	+0.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Bond	127.50	127.00	127.00	+0.50

NYSE Diaries

Advances	Declines	Unchanged
10	5	0

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Buy	Sell	Vol.
IBM	100	100	200
AT&T	100	100	200
GE	100	100	200

Standard & Poor's Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
S&P 500	127.50	127.00	127.00	+0.50

AMEX Sales

Advances	Declines	Unchanged
10	5	0

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	127.50	127.00	127.00	+0.50

NYSE Lower, Volume Moderate

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted lower Tuesday in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average posted a 12-point decline early in the session, but that was quickly trimmed and the blue-chip average registered modest losses. The Dow finished down 4.43 at 1,776.50. It fell more than 35 points on Friday and recovered about 14 on Monday.

Broad market indexes retreated. The New York Stock Exchange index slid 0.32 to 135.22. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index lost 0.61 to 234.72. The price of an average share dropped 10 cents.

Losers maintained a solid lead over gainers throughout the session. Declines led advances by almost a 3-2 ratio. Volume shrank to 139.25 million shares from 143.81 million Monday.

The market seemed to drift, seemingly unimpacted by U.S. government economic data. The government reported Tuesday that consumer prices fell 0.4 percent in February while orders for durable goods fell 0.3 percent.

Larry Greenwald, co-manager of equity trading at Sanford C. Bernstein, said Tuesday's performance reflected a continuation of the market's dominant trend.

He called the market "technically overbought" but said lower oil prices, weaker competition from interest-bearing investments and inflation that is "dead in the water" are all good reasons to buy financial assets. Mr. Greenwald said that if the economy picked up steam, the foundation was in place for a strong expansion in corporate earnings.

Harry Vilcek of Suro & Co. in San Francisco said the market was in the midst of a pullback. But he said the Dow was unlikely to move lower than 1,700 and he forecast a level of 2,000 by the end of the year.

Eastern Airlines was the most active NYSE-listed issue, losing 1/4 to 94.

Navistar, formerly International Harvester, followed, rising 1 to 98. It was recommended by David Eisenberg, director of institutional investment for the brokerage house Sanford C. Bernstein.

R.H. Macy was third, easing 1/4 to 64 1/2.

Among blue chips, General Motors advanced 1/4 to 84 1/2. Eastern Kodak rose 1/4 to 61 1/2. American Express was down 1/4 to 65 1/2. Philip Morris fell 3 to 119. General Electric lost 1/4 to 76 1/2. AT&T eased 1/4 to 22 1/2 and U.S. Steel fell 1/4 to 29.

CBS added 1 to 147. CBS affirmed its plans to remain independent. Marvin Davis, the Denver oilman and former owner of 20th Century-Fox Film Corp., was rumored to have made an offer for it.

Union Carbide fell 1/4 to 20 1/2. India's government said it opposed Carbide's proposed \$250-million settlement for damage claims resulting from the December 1984 poison gas leak in Bhopal.

In the computer sector, Digital Equipment added 1 1/2 to 153 but IBM lost 1 to 147 1/2. Cray Research fell 2 1/2 to 65 1/2. Honeywell lost 1/4 to 71. Prime Computer eased 1/4 to 22 1/2. Burroughs edged up 1/4 to 64 1/2. In the semiconductor sector, National Semiconductor inched down 1/4 to 13 1/2 and Texas Instruments fell 1/4 to 122 1/2.

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	127.50	127.00	127.00	+0.50
AT&T	48.00	47.50	47.50	+0.50
GE	34.00	33.50	33.50	+0.50
Westinghouse	28.00	27.50	27.50	+0.50
Boeing	25.00	24.50	24.50	+0.50
Johnson & Johnson	23.00	22.50	22.50	+0.50
Merck	22.00	21.50	21.50	+0.50
Amgen	21.00	20.50	20.50	+0.50
Novartis	20.00	19.50	19.50	+0.50
Roche	19.00	18.50	18.50	+0.50
Amgen	18.00	17.50	17.50	+0.50
Novartis	17.00	16.50	16.50	+0.50
Roche	16.00	15.50	15.50	+0.50
Amgen	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.50
Novartis	14.00	13.50	13.50	+0.50
Roche	13.00	12.50	12.50	+0.50
Amgen	12.00	11.50	11.50	+0.50
Novartis	11.00	10.50	10.50	+0.50
Roche	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50
Amgen	9.00	8.50	8.50	+0.50
Novartis	8.00	7.50	7.50	+0.50
Roche	7.00	6.50	6.50	+0.50
Amgen	6.00	5.50	5.50	+0.50
Novartis	5.00	4.50	4.50	+0.50
Roche	4.00	3.50	3.50	+0.50
Amgen	3.00	2.50	2.50	+0.50
Novartis	2.00	1.50	1.50	+0.50
Roche	1.00	0.50	0.50	+0.50

204 in 120

(Continued on Page 15)

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. For The Associated Press.

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	158 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4
Microsoft	48 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Apple	28 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Oracle	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Unisys	12 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Qatar	10 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Amgen	8 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Boeing	7 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
General Electric	6 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Merck	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Pfizer	3 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Roche	2 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Schering	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Smith Barney	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Windsor	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Yale	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Zenith	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Amgen	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Boeing	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
General Electric	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Merck	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Pfizer	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Roche	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Schering	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Smith Barney	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Windsor	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Yale	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Zenith	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

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Boeing	7 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
General Electric	6 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Merck	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Pfizer	3 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
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Roche	2 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Schering	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Smith Barney	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Windsor	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Yale	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Zenith	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

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Boeing	7 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
General Electric	6 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
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Smith Barney	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Windsor	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Yale	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Zenith	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

Thyssen informs

Business situation stable

In the first half of fiscal 1985/86 (October 1985 - March 1986) the demand for our products and services remained altogether at a high level. Thyssen's external sales worldwide attained a monthly average of DM 2.9 billion, a good 4% more than the year before. All of the divisions operate at a profit.

export business was weaker. Sales were slightly lower than in the previous year. The cost burden of alloying metals decreased because of the declining dollar exchange rate.

Thyssen's trading operations expand

Our Trading and Services Division's sales increased substantially in the first half of fiscal 1985/86. The construction market continued to be depressed. There was a strong increase in the sales of mineral oil products. Steel exports remained steady.

Steel Division sales slightly down

The trend in domestic business was good. However, export business with the USA was more difficult. In other export markets some major orders were booked, but at lower revenues per ton because of the decline in the dollar exchange rate. Sales were slightly below last year's level.

Thyssen Specialty Steel Division: cost burden lighter

Overall demand for specialty steel remained steady, but here as well, export business was weaker. Sales were slightly lower than in the previous year. The cost burden of alloying metals decreased because of the declining dollar exchange rate.

Thyssen worldwide 1984/85 (October 1, 1984 - September 30, 1985)

External sales, Thyssen worldwide DM 34.8 billion Work force (annual average) 128,000

Group	Total sales of the Group	Balance sheet figures
Steel	DM 11.5 bil.	Balance sheet total DM 19.1 bil.
Specialty steel	DM 3.9 bil.	Equity DM 3.3 bil.
Capital goods and manufactured products	DM 10.4 bil.	Capital expenditures DM 1,394 mil.
Trading and services	DM 18.6 bil.	Depreciation and amortization DM 1,104 mil.
		Net income DM 472 mil.
		Absolute dividend amount DM 150 mil.

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ST. LOUIS

Job openings and applications.

ST. LOUIS

Job openings and applications.

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